

# Caledonian

No. 9698.

EDINBURGH,

Just published,  
And sold by W. GORDON, Parliament Square,  
THE NEW ANNUAL REGISTER,

VOL. III. for 1782.

At the above Shop may be had, just published,

I. The Tenth Edition of that valuable and scarce jewel of consolation, by Bishop Patrick, entitled the *HEART'S EASE*, containing Consolatory Discourses, addressed to persons in distress, particularly on the loss of friends.

II. The Third Edition of Essays and Meditations on Old Age, and Retirement from Business, by a late Physician.

III. An Inquiry into the Causes of the INFIDELITY and SCEPTICISM of the Times, with Occasional Observations on the Writings of Bellingrove, Home, Gibson, &c. by John Ogilvie, D. D.

A person distinguished for learning, after reading the above work, writes to a friend.—"Would parents and good citizens desire to prevent the rising generation from the prevailing Contagion of INFIDELITY and ATHEISM, I know no book that is better calculated to forward their views. It is incumbent on the Student of Theology, thoroughly to study the Deistical Controversy. There is not yet any other performance which so completely discredits one of its most interesting and important branches."

In advertising the Annual Register on Monday, it was, by mistake, said to be for 1783, instead of 1782.

Just Published,

Price 1s. lettered, or 10d. plain bound, and sold by W. MARTIN, opposite James's Court, Town-market,

EARL'S SACRAMENTAL EXERCISES,

A New Edit. revised and approved by several Ministers of Edinburgh.

Where likewise are sold,

Henry's Pleasantness of a Religious Life, price 1d. bound.

Brooke's Mute Christian under the Smirking Rod, 10d. bound.

Dickinson's Familiar Letters on important Subjects in Religion, 2s. bd.

Marshall on Sanctification, 1s. 3d. bound.

Archb. Leighton's Select Works, 5s. bound.

Theological Lectures, 4s. bound.

Guile's Paraphrase on the New Testament, 6 vols. 1l. bound.

Bolton's Life and Memoirs, 3s. 6d. bound.

Harvey's Works, 6 vols. 15s. bound.

Meditations, 2s. bound.

Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testament, neatly bound

and gilt, 4 vols. 12s.

Every Man his own Procurator, or the Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum: Containing the duty of a Sheriff, the design and effect of personal diligence, discussions of the most useful and interesting points of law, observations on the criminal laws, and the present practice of the Court of Justiciary, chicanery in elections pointed out; together with the powers vested in the Lord Advocate of Scotland respecting criminal trials, &c. by JAMES GILKIE, Writer in Edinburgh. 2s. bound.

Next Week will be published,

A CATALOGUE of curious and valuable BOOKS; being the Library of the deceased Mr William Sandys writer to the signet, Dr Thomas Young Physician in Edinburgh, and a young Student's Medical Books. The sale to begin on Monday the 20th November, and continue two weeks.—Catalogues to be had of W. Martin audience, as above, and at the shop of C. Elliot, Parliament-Square.

TO THE LOVERS OF MUSIC.

On Saturday the 1st of November next will be published,

(Price only One Shilling and Sixpence)

Elegantly engraved, and printed on a fine large folio paper, every number containing as much English and foreign Music as is usually sold for FIVE SHILLINGS, independent of a sheet of letter press, and the superior elegance, correctness, and uniformity of the whole.

NUMBER I. (to be continued Monthly) OF THE

NEW MUSICAL MAGAZINE;

or,

COMPLETE LIBRARY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Intended to contain every piece of Music worth preserving, from the best English and foreign Masters.

Comprehending the entire Works of Handel, Arne, and other celebrated modern composers. With all the most favourite serious and comic Operas, and other Dramatic Entertainments, Odes, Oratorios, &c. complete.—And copious and pleasing Selections of the best

Overtures, | Sonatas, | Cantatas, | Canzonettes, | Catches, & Concertos, | Lessons, | Songs, | Canons, | Glees.

The whole accompanied with

AN UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF MUSIC,

Comprising not only a familiar explanation of every word used in this divine Science, but even the true principles of the Science itself; including the rules for composition, and instructions for playing on every instrument; together with the lives of celebrated Musicians and Composers, &c. &c. &c.

And a General History of Music, with the present state of the Science, in Italy, France, Germany, and Great Britain.

The first and second Numbers of this valuable work, will contain, besides two sheets of elegant and interesting letter-press, the entire Opera of ARTAXERXES, which alone sells for HALF-A-GUINEA.

London: Printed for Harrington and Co. No. 18, Pater-Noster Row;—and Subscriptions taken in by W. Gordon, Edinburgh.

MRS MACIVER,

TEACHER OF COOKERY AND PASTRY,

RETURNS her grateful thanks to the Public in general, and her friends in particular, for the encouragement she has been favoured with for many years past. As the retiree from business at the term of Martinmas first, any person who inclines to succeed her may be accommodated with her house and utensils upon very easy terms, by applying to herself in Stevenlaw's Close, back of the City-guard.

N. B. Those indebted to Mrs Maciver, are requested to order payment.

STOLEN in the night of the 20th current, from a Park at Corstorphine, in the parish of Smallholm,

A BROWN HORSE, four years old, about sixteen hands high, with black tail and mane, and black feet, a white patch in his face, which is a little hallow, or what is called Dill-fac'd.

Also, A BLACK HORSE, eight years old, about sixteen hands high, with a white bell in his face, and halts a little in one of his hind legs.

Whoever will give information of these horses, so as they may be recovered, to James Hay tenant in Corstorphine, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses thankfully paid.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE CHAISE-HORSES, the property of a Gentleman going abroad. They are about five years old, sound, quiet, and free of vice, and perfectly well broken to harness.—Any Lady or Gentleman having occasion for such, may, by applying to Mr Peter Ramsay, be directed where they are to be seen.

N. B. They are also fit for the saddle.



# Mercury

WEDNESDAY, October 29. 1782.

## PAINTING IN MINIATURE.

MR SNAGG

EGS leave to return his acknowledgments for the favours he has received, and respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Public, he has removed to Mrs Bowie's, the south side of the Lawn-market; where he continues taking PORTRAITS in Ivory, for Cabinets, Bracelets, or Lockets, at very reasonable prices.

Specimens may be seen with Mr SNAGG, at Mrs Bowie's, first stair, either Land.

WANTED  
A GOVERNESS for Two Young Ladies, in a Family residing constantly in Edinburgh. She must have been accustomed to such charge, and able to bring an undoubted character from the place or places she has lived in, in that capacity. A knowledge of French, Music, and Drawing, would be agreeable, but will be dispensed with, if she is well qualified in all other respects.

Apply to Mr Potts, grocer, Bristo Port.

Not to be repeated.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

LETTER II.

SIR,  
I RESUME, without apology, the subject of my last letter, and proceed to suggest some other hints tending to improve the new city of Edinburgh.

Princes-Street is already a fine object, and when finished, would afford a most agreeable walk to the inhabitants, were it not for the violence of the wind which there so frequently commodes them. In this country the wind, for the greatest part of the year, blows from the south and west points of the compass; and when it is between these points, it is forced round the base of the Castle with great violence, and strikes the houses on the north side of that street in an oblique direction, by which interruption it is made to flow right along the street with a degree of violence increasing as it approaches the east end; for there, not only the wind that would have naturally blown upon that place is felt, but that also which would have passed in an oblique direction over the space occupied by all the houses to the westward, but which being interrupted by the houses, is squeezed, if I may use that phrase, into the channel of the street, where it acquires a most singular degree of force and impetuosity.

It is sufficiently obvious, that if a row of buildings had been erected on the south side of that street, it would have served as a screen to keep off the wind; and if it had been continued to the westward, without any openings till it were opposite to the Castle, or past it, the strong current of wind could scarce have found access into that street at all, and by consequence the inconvenience complained of would have been less. But though such a range of buildings would certainly have produced the effect here specified, it is doubtful if those who occupy the houses in that street would not have thought it would have produced other ill effects, that would have been more than sufficient to counterbalance that benefit; and thus the buildings might have been prevented from going on so rapidly on that side as they have done. It was probably this consideration that determined our architect to leave that side of the street entirely open; and as the Magistrates have, by that plan, precluded themselves from ever rearing any buildings there, without the consent of the proprietors of Prince's-Street, it seems at first sight to be impossible now to get the inconvenience complained of removed by means of a screen upon the south side of the street; yet I think that, by a very simple contrivance, it might still be very easily effected, at least in part, if not entirely.

The only obstacle that stands in the way of this improvement, would be the opposition that would be made to it by the proprietors of the houses in Prince's-Street; which might probably be at once removed, by making it their interest, in a high degree, to have such a range of buildings there erected. This it certainly would be, if they were all to have an area on the south side of the street, opposite to their own property, given to them gratis, for the purpose of building; especially if the houses to be built were such as would obviously bring in a great rent, and the plan so limited, as to prevent these buildings from ever eclipsing or stopping the light, or any agreeable view, from the present houses.

With a view to effect all these desirable purposes at once, I would humbly propose, that a range of shops should be reared all along the south side of Prince's-Street, according to a plan to be approved of for that purpose by the Magistrates; and that these shops should be erected by the proprietors of Prince's-Street, each opposite to his own property, to belong to them and their heirs for ever, free of any quit-rent whatever; the Magistrates to have the property of those areas opposite to the end of the different streets, with liberty there to erect shops similar to the others, or such other public buildings as might be found necessary. By this device, all the parties concerned would be great gainers. The Magistrates would indeed give for nothing an area of 30 or 40 feet in breadth, all along the south side of that street, which is not at present worth any thing to them, nor ever can be while things remain as they are; and as they would be able to sell or let those parts of the area that fell to their own share, for a considerable sum, they would be gainers by the bargain: And as no situation can be devised in or about Edinburgh so favourable for shops, as that here pointed out, there can be no doubt but the proprietors of these areas would find them a very valuable addition to their property, which might either be let or disposed of by sale to great advantage.

In agreeing to give off these areas, however, the Magistrates should take care to preserve beauty and regularity, by limiting the buildings to a certain plan. The height of this new range of buildings should be only for one floor, to be appropriated solely for shops, to be crowned with a regular ballustrade; the roof flat. A better rule for the height and elevation of these shops, could not perhaps be given, than to make them in these respects the same with that of Young and Trotter's present shop, the top of the ballustrade to be equal with that of the band that goes below the first row of windows above that shop.

and to be continued regularly at that height all along. By this means that street would acquire a brilliancy and grandeur extremely different from that which it derives from the painful rail that bounds it on the south at present; it would be screened from the violent winds which so much incommoded every passenger, while the light would be as open to the present houses as they now are, and the view from every window, but those of the first floor, equally unconfined as at present; though it must be owned, that, in the present situation of things, that view is far from being of the most pleasing kind. The objects that now present themselves through the south rail, are indeed so very unpleasing, that I should think the buildings proposed would be a very high improvement, if they should be attended with no other good effect, than that of hiding these disagreeable objects from the view of those who go along that street. In a subsequent letter I shall venture a few hints still more effectually to hide these disagreeable objects from public view, without diminishing the extensiveness of the prospects.

ANGLO-BRITANNUS.

From the London Papers, Oct. 24.

Constantinople, Sept. 15. The 29th ult. the festival of Bairam was celebrated with the usual solemnities, and as it happened on a Friday, his Highness was obliged to go twice to the Mosque to offer up prayers. The inevitable concourse of people of all ranks and conditions at this solemnity, the healthy, sick, and even those infected with the pestilence, has spread that distemper so much that 800 persons were buried in the sea one day from different parts of this city; however, this cruel distemper seems to abate its ravages; the several places, even those inhabited by foreigners, are not yet entirely delivered from it.

Lisbon, Sept. 16. The royal family still reside at the castle of Mafra, from whence they would have returned to this city before now, had not the King been attacked suddenly by an indisposition, which some say was no less than a fit of the apoplexy, while others represent it simply as a slight cold. The profound secrecy observed in these cases, is the reason that the public is always ignorant of the real state of the royal family; however, we are assured, that it will return to Belém towards the end of the month.

For several days past there has been much talk of the accession of our Court to the family compact; but letters from Madrid have been just seen here, announcing the certainty of the fact, with the very remarkable change in that system, which has been constantly pursued by Portugal since the union between our Court and Great-Britain has not been so intimate as formerly, and that the English nation have always been treated with the same rigour as others, but from which they have had the privilege of being exempted hitherto.

Paris, Oct. 13. We are assured that a Turkish courier, accompanied by a Dragoman (interpreter) is just arrived here with orders to deliver his dispatches to the Count de Vergennes, the Divan not being willing they should pass through the hands of our ambassador at the Porte.

LONDON.

Thursday morning a Privy Council was held at the Cockpit, on the enquiry by government into the conduct of Capt. MacKenzie, and by order of the Council he was committed to Newgate.

Several of the first mercantile characters in the city have been with some of the members of administration, in consequence of a message, requesting to know the cause of the late great fall in the funds. It is said the subject was much discussed, and several methods were proposed to counteract the arts which have been used to depress public credit, as no real cause existed.

A Council is summoned, in consequence of the meeting, when the methods proposed will again be considered; but nothing will probably transpire, till the plan is to be carried into execution.

The purchase which the Regency of Hanover lately made in the funds, is rather a favourable sign, for surely his Majesty would not lay out his money, were there the least apprehension of the security.

A meeting of the principal merchants and traders of Exeter has been lately held, at which it was proposed, seconded, and resolved, to prepare a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the receipt tax. Another meeting is to be called, in order to consider the measure of instructing the members to support the petition for the repeal of that act.

Thursday a number of letters from St Kitt's were delivered out at the General Post-office, which are dated the beginning of September, and contain an account of several ships from Boston and other parts of America being arrived there.

Same day Sir Hector Monro and Lord McCleod, lately arrived from the East Indies, were at Court, and presented to Her Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Horndean, Oct. 21.

"On Wednesday last two sailors left Portsmouth, with each a guinea in his pocket, and in the forest of Bere, about seven miles from that place, were attacked by three footpads, who robbed them of their all. Ruminating on their loss, as they walked along, they agreed to rob the first person they met of the sum they had lost. Accordingly they met a poll-chaise, with one gentleman in it, which they stopped; the gentleman gave them his purse, containing eight guineas, out of which one of the sailors took two, returning him the rest, saying they had just been robbed of two guineas, and would only take what they had lost. The gentleman ordered the driver to return back to the ship and Bell Inn, at this place, as he would not venture through the forest that evening, telling the sailors to call on him there, which they did; he ordered them each a good supper, with plenty of grog and beer, paid for their beds, and on their departure the next morning, gave them a guinea, advising them never to commit so rash an action again."

St James's, Oct. 25.

THIS day being the Anniversary of the King's Accession to the Throne, when his Majesty entered into the Twenty-fourth year of his reign, the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired at one o'clock, and in the evening there were illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, in London and Westminster.

Wicketball, Oct. 25.

The King has been pleased to grant to the Right Honourable Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, the office of Clerk of the Pipe, in the room of Sir John Shelley, Bart. deceased.

Constantinople, Sept. 25. The plague still continues in this capital, and the mortality has rather increased during the last fifteen days.

Salonica, Sept. 10. On the 6th inst. we had two smart shocks of an earthquake. On the 8th, at half past eight in the morning, we had a very violent one, and in the space of a quarter of an hour, three others, and eleven more within the twenty-four hours. Part of the city walls, a Bagnio, and some other buildings were thrown down.

War-Office, Oct. 25. 1783.

FIRST Regiment of Foot Guards, Captain James Buchanan Riddell, of the 10th foot, is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice William Dick.

3d Regiment of foot, Ensign — Blair to be Lieutenant, vice George Billinghurst.

10th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Dick, of the 1st Foot Guards, to be Captain of a company, vice James Buchanan Riddell. Ensign John Struther Ker to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Molony.

13th Regiment of foot, Andrew Henderson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Joseph Backhouse. Patrick Miller, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Hardyman.

2d Regiment of foot, John Hext, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Smith.

47th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Paxton to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur French. Treas. Rankin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Paxton. Frederick Stevenson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robert Charles Saunderson.

African Corps, Lieutenant Robert Monkton, of 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Captain of a company, vice Benjamin Roberts.

Major-General Edward Mathew, to be Lieutenant-General in the West-Indies only.

7th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Duncan, on the half-pay of Major Waller's late corps of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Gookin.

2d Regiment of foot, George Groves, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Bacon Fawler.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

3d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Henry Darling to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Hickson, who retires. Dated Sept. 27, 1783. Mr Samuel Cook to be Ensign, vice Andrew Roe, by purchase. Mr Thomas Falmer to be Ensign, vice William Newton, who retires.

11th Foot, Second Lieutenant Thomas High St George, to be Ensign, vice James Harper, who retires, dated as above.

5d Foot, Lieutenant Barry Velverton, of the Ulster Provincial regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Osborne Wilson, deceased, dated as above. Mr William Henry Buttice to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Brooke, promoted. Captain Lieutenant John Sackville Higgins, of the Royal Leinster Provincial regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Madden West, superseded, dated as above.

66th Foot, Mr Henry Burge to be Adjutant, vice Benjamin Burge, who resigns his Adjutancy, dated as above. Ensign Thomas Talbot to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Burge.

67th Foot, Mr William Sladen to be Ensign, vice Henry Colclough, who retires, dated as above. Ensign Andrew Roe, of the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Theophilus Butler, who retires, dated as above. Mr Theophilus Butler to be Ensign, vice Hugh Cowan, who retires, dated Sept. 27, 1783.

103d Foot, Quarter-Master Sergeant David Wright, to be Quarter-Master, vice James Edmonstone, deceased, dated Sept. 27, 1783. Ensign Ralph Ward Reid, of the 66th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Moore, who retires, dated as above.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Oct. 24.

Captain Muir, of the Mary, arrived at Falmouth, from Maryland, on the 12th ult. Spoke the Prince's Mary, from Maryland to Biscay, which had sprung her rudder, and was putting back, being then forty leagues from Baltimore; on the 26th ult. Spoke Captain H. Murray, of the —, from Jamaica for London, long. 33. who had been out six weeks; and on the first taking spoke the Two Friends, Fanning from Dublin to Philadelphia, lat. 41. long. 33. all well.

The Pomona, Morris, from Jamaica, was left all well five leagues to the westward of the Lizard the 17th instant.

The De Ver Wachting, Peter, from St. Thomas to Amsterdam, is out into Christianland in Norway, with her rudder broke, and is so leaky it is thought she must be unloaded before she can proceed on her voyage.

Pool 22. The Peggy, Spence, from Madagascar for London, which was on shore at the mouth of this harbour, is now at the quay, landing her cargo, in order, if possible, to be sufficiently repaired to take it in, and proceed to her destined port.

From the London Papers, Oct. 25.

Paris, Oct. 13. On Friday night an express arrived from Mons. de Guichen, with the sentence passed upon Mons. de Vigny, by which that gentleman is declared incapable of ever serving his Majesty, and condemned to six years imprisonment, instead of the sixteen denounced against him in his former sentence. This matter being dispatched, Mons. de Guichen returns to l'Orient, where the affair of the 12th of April will, it is thought, meet with no further delay.

L O N D O N.

A Council was held last night at the Duke of Portland's house in Downing-street, which sat till after eleven o'clock.

The Bishopric of Osnabrück, by some late improvements made during the minority of the Prince, may now be fairly estimated to produce a revenue of full seventy thousand pounds per annum.

Dispatches were this day received from the West-Indies, by the Polly, King, and some other transports, arrived at Portsmouth, from St. Lucia, by which we learn, that the garrison of that place was tolerable healthy, though they continued to bury more men than all the other British islands put together. Provisions continued to be cheap, but other articles were considerably advanced, from the prodigious quantities sent to other markets. American ships frequently arrived there with lumber, &c. for which they received rum in return; but, on the whole, there was a shyness in their dealings, as they expected the restraining bill would operate against them; and, therefore, were for making a connection through the medium of St. Thomas's and St. Eustatius. — The French troops continued at the latter place, but were immediately to quit it, as soon as the Definitive Treaty arrived. The sentence passed on the late commander of that place is not thought, even by the French officers, to be equal to his deserts. — Several tumults had happened among the negroes at Martinique and Guadaloupe; but the same had been quelled without much trouble, and the ringleaders secured. — The English and French agreed better together since the war, than at any preceding period; the connection, from the fate of war, having destroyed their prejudices, and convinced them both, that courage and civility are not confined to any particular country or climate.

The East-India Directors are in hourly expectation of receiving

dispatches from the Company's settlements, with an account of a general cessation of hostilities; and, it is supposed, if there had been any engagement between the English and French fleets, as was expected, an account of it must have been received by this time. When the last express came away, Tippo Sub, Hyder's successor, had retired from before Madras, and the communication with the country was again open, which, with the supply of provisions from Bengal, had recruited the garrison, and given fresh spirits to the army, who were daily reinforced by the great exertions of Mr Hastings, who is described in all the private letters, as the life of the British interest in the east.

A few years ago the proprietors of East-India stock were considered as holding their property at a great uncertainty; but the event has shown they had something more than an imaginary value for their money, and it now bids fair to be the favourite stock of the public; for there is nothing like terra firma, though part of it may be situated even in the Indies.

We are assured by a gentleman lately returned from America, whose veracity is unquestionable, that the accounts published of the internal quarrels of America, with the distressed state of the country, are for the most part void of foundation. The said gentleman travelled through the provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Carolina, which he found nearly as well cultivated as before the war, and the inhabitants in a perfect state of tranquillity, and unanimous in their disapprobation of the unfortunate loyalists. European goods, calculated for the country, sold on an average at 15 or 20 per cent. profit; but many traders had carried out cargoes with no more judgment, than if they had imported tea into China, or thick clothing into the East or West-Indies. In the principal towns, situated near the sea, buildings were rapidly increasing, from the number of emigrants constantly arriving, who had not sufficient accommodations to lodge them. It was remarked that the Irish preferred living in the country, while those from other parts generally fixed in large towns. It was believed the fixed residence of Congress would be either at Philadelphia or Trenton, as being nearly central between the northern and southern States: The power of Congress was begun to be generally submitted to, though all agreed some new regulations were necessary for the good of the American empire.

A gentleman who was at Paris the day their discount bank stopped payment, informed, that great part of the money of the bank being lent to the French government, was supposed to be the chief cause of their failure: — it had been stipulated that the money let was to be returned in specie on demand; but when the bank demanded the cash, about ten or twelve wagons, with about one thousand weight (half a ton) of silver each, was all the specie that the French Exchequer could then muster; and as the whole did not exceed fifty thousand pounds Sterling, it was soon paid away, and the bank obliged to shut up. — The French ministry are busily at all their mints in melting down their plate, and turning it into current money. Many other failures have happened in consequence of their stoppage.

The Duchess of Kingston is said to have lost twenty thousand pounds by the failure of the Caisse d'Escompte at Paris. She placed that sum in the French funds about a month before the last set out for Pittsburgh.

Yesterday Richard Neave, Esq; Governor of the Bank of England, and George Peters, Esq; Deputy-Governor, waited on the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, respecting the state of the funds, and a long conference ensued. The situation of the public credit at this time, is a matter that takes up the entire attention of his Lordship; and he is indefatigable in his endeavours to restore the stocks to that price which they ought to bear. He has enquired into, and investigated the causes of their present low price; and, when we consider his abilities, his integrity, and his ardent desire to serve the public, there remains little doubt but he will accomplish so desirable a purpose. To this end the Governors of the Bank are conversed with; as his Lordship knows that a good understanding between them, and Administration can effectually bring that to bear, which will be of such signal service to the whole kingdom.

The attendance of the Governors of the Bank of England yesterday, on the Chancellor of the Exchequer has alarmed the brokers and the croakers in the Alley. They are certain that if Lord John Cavendish and his friends in administration take up the matter, credit will raise the Consols to their proper value, and put a stop to the squibs, that are every day thrown out of the danger of public property.

It is an important question, (says a correspondent) whether a bank be upon the whole beneficial or hurtful to commerce? It is undoubtedly a spur to industry, like a new influx of money; but then, like such influx, it raises the price of labour and of manufactures. Weighing these two facts in a just balance, the result seems to be, that in a country where money is scarce, a bank properly constituted is a great blessing, as it in effect multiplies the specie, and promotes industry and manufactures; but that in a country which possesses money sufficient for an extensive trade, the only bank that will not hurt foreign commerce, is what is erected for supplying the merchant with ready money for discounting bills, &c.

The scheme projected by Mr Fox for liquidating a part of the national debt, is, in our mind, the most ingenious, promising, and practicable of all the plans that have been suggested. To bring the Crown lands to an open market, in the present moment of pecuniary distress, would be idle. It might amuse and delude the public, but no great, or at least no immediate advantage could be drawn from it; but by offering them to the holders of stock at a fair valuation, is a proposition originating in a mind full of resource.

Many holders of stock profess to be dissatisfied with their security, but they will not sell out because the funds are now so low. Here there is an offer which holds out to them all their objects — *terra firma*, and their own stock to be valued at 70, a fair and a great price. Several millions of our debt may be thus paid off in one year, and by the means thereof an annual accession be made to the sinking fund, which, on the calculation, and by the plan of the ingenious Mr Hussey, might discharge the whole of the debt in about forty years.

But these are not the only advantages of Mr Fox's scheme. It is certain that no description of men are so useless, or so injurious to society, as men of morose indolence. They are the source of all vicious example. Their idleness is a foil in which luxury, dissipation, and the frailties of refinement have a prolific growth; and man being prone to imitation, their example spreads, and taints the community. To give this order of subjects employment, and withdraw them from pleasure, and engage them in business, ought to be the object of all well regu-

lated governments. No employment is so beneficial to a and to wholesome in society, as the cares of agriculture. bandy is the source of population, of industry, and of manners. What an infusion of new blood, and vigour in the cultivation of the Crown lands throw into the languid body of England! What a triumph over death who have been the slave of fashion!

For the same great end might not the rate of the interest be most beneficially reduced? Let 4 instead of 5 per cent. be the interest of the mind, that instead of enjoying the mortgagors, our mortgaged men would recover the use of their culties, and engage in pursuits which would terminate in the lucration of their own stock and that of the empire. Perhaps, however, it might be found, if the question were agitated in Parliament, that there are more gentlemen in Paris who borrow than who lend on mortgage.

Mr Solomon, the Jew Stock-Broker, in his visit to the Royal Exchange, was attended by some friends, whom he was said to be his Attorney: In less than ten minutes his appearance there was whispered at the Bank, Stock Exchange, and the adjacent Coffee-houses, which soon called upwards of three hundred people round him, who witnessed their disappointment of his conduct by hearing and seeing Mr Solomon called on any Gentleman that had been injure to come forth, as he should abide by the laws of his country. This speech irritated the Brokers, many of whom who were there had lost several thousand of pounds by him; but the being merely transactions of honour, and of which the lords not take any cognizance, no redress could be received. Immediately, however, began to hustle him, when such like confusion ensued, that he thought it prudent to make carriage he had in waiting. In attempting this he was obliged to seek for shelter in the adjacent shops, which refusing to admit him, in his flight he got into a wrong carriage, the man belonging to which obliging him to get out, the people who were now considerably increased, got him once among them, and handled him so roughly, as will probably deter him from again visiting the Exchange, or any other place in the city.

The French exult exceedingly that the real state of their nation should have been so little known in this country when peace was making; but whoever peruses the debates during Malagrida Administration, will find there were persons in the House of Parliament who repeatedly enforced the disqualification of France as one reason for demanding better terms; those which the Minister of that time accepted at the hands of the French; it was urged by them, our situation is bad, must have peace at any rate; the answer was, our enemies full as much distressed, perhaps more. The voice was not tended to, so earnest were Ministers for peace at that day.

A correspondent from Paris, who was present at the execution of the Friar convicted of an unnatural crime, has informed us with the following particulars: The monk who murdered a young boy that would not submit to his infernal fictions, was tried at two o'clock in the afternoon, and known to be broke alive on the cross, and then burnt to ashes the same day. He was allowed some time in a house to prepare himself for the awful moment, but did not remain there an hour. He was then taken to the Gève, the place of execution, tied to the cross of St. Andrew, and broke with much severity. He had eight bones broken, and was thrown alive into the fire. It is usual for criminals on these occasions to receive the *coups de grâce*, that is, the criminal being tied down the cross, which is fixed upon a scaffold, the extreme sets a halter round the said criminal's neck, and pulling the ends of the rope through two holes made on purpose in a knot of the scaffold, one of Jack Ketch's men, who attends underneath, joins the aforesaid ends in a kind of press, and causes to strangle the malefactor at the very instant he receives the stroke. The Friar in question was denied this *extraordinary favour*, though he begged it with many dreadful cries. M. Jack Ketch made his appearance in his own coach, dressed in scarlet laced with gold, with three of his men behind.

It was certainly good policy in the Ministry (says a correspondent) to put off the consideration of the commercial war with America, till such time as an experiment was made in the channel, in which the majority of their trade was likely to lie. From all appearances, this country will still enjoy the large share of their commerce, whether any new regulations will be made or not; and therefore it would have been highly impudent to offer them extraordinary indulgencies, when they were inclined to prefer this country without them.

One of the Clerks at the Bank, who gave cash for the forged notes, which have of late been the subject of public alarm, is gone with Mr Johnstone, one of his Majesty's messengers, and one of Sir Sampson Wright's men, in pursuit of the person supposed to have forged them, to France, with special authority from the King and Council to seize his person, wherever he may find him, and deliver him up to the police of France, who have orders from the King to send him, with a proper guard, to Calais, it being stipulated between both nations, that forged notes which strike so deeply at the root of public credit, shall receive no sanction from the laws of either realm.

On Thursday morning his Grace the Duke of Queensbury, accompanied by Sir Alexander Crawford, set out for France, to be present at the races at Fontainbleau.

The Hon. W. Pitt arrived in town, on Wednesday night.

The expences of Government can hardly be laid to be increased as yet within the limits of a peace establishment. The relief of garrisons, the transporting the troops from New York to the West-Indies, the pay of the Hessian troops, and a long string of contingencies, are heavy claims which the Treasury will have to provide for.

There are letters from Holland which mention, that a most virulent libel had been published at Amsterdam, in which the Prince of Orange is actually charged with abetting the rebels of England, and contriving to have the Pensioner Van Berkell delivered up, agreeable to his Britannic Majesty's Proclamation. A considerable reward has been offered for the discovery of the author, but hitherto without producing the effect.

Letters from Holland mention, that great discontent prevails in that country, which seem to threaten an approaching revolution, or at least some changes in their politics. The province of Friesland, in particular, has refused to pay their quota of the taxes, in consequence of which, it is ordered to be forced by military execution.

It is confidently reported that the city of Adrianople, in Romania, one of the most opulent towns in the Turkish empire, has surrendered to the arms of Russia. This event is said to have happened early in this month.

According to letters from Western Prussia of the 7th inst. Major General Baron de Eglofstein, who is appointed to the command of the four battalions which were to enclose the city of Danzick, had transmitted a note to the magistrates, couched in the plainest terms, offering to accommodate matters amicably with the city, upon certain conditions. On the 7th, the magistracy assembled early in the morning to deliberate upon the terms which were held out to them; and in the evening, when the post came away still continued sitting, so that the result of their opinions is not known. Mr d'Eglofstein, on his side, had that day dispatched a staff officer to Berlin for further instructions; nevertheless the hope of a reconciliation is not entirely at an end, particularly as the city has already granted a free passage to the Prussian vessels. The infantry and Prussian dragoons, who had orders to invest Danzick, were not expected to arrive till about the 10th instant, and were then only provisionally, to enter on the territories of the city: on the 4th, only four squadrons of Prussian Hussars, commanded by Lieut. Col. d'Eben, had left their quarters at Lupow, and though the territories of the city are bound to furnish them with necessary provisions, these troops pay ready money for every article they have.

It was a compliment justly due to the defender of Gibraltar, to send men of war there to bring home the garrison; the Go- liah of 74 guns was fitted before she sailed with additional conveniences for the accommodation of the principal officers who are to embark on board her for England.

Some presents to the Dey of Algiers will be sent in one of the store ships which will shortly sail for Gibraltar. At present, the Moors pay an uncommon respect to the British flag in the Mediterranean; but whether this civility proceeds from fear or affection, is not so easily determined.

By the last Flanders mail we learn, that some accounts of a disagreeable nature have been received by the Dutch packet from the Cape, supposed to relate to the state of their settlements at Batavia, which garrison has only been once supplied from Europe during the whole war.

By the last letters from New York, we are informed, that part of the transports for conveying the troops from thence were arrived, but that they were without water or provisions.

The following advertisements appear in the New York papers from the Board of Commissioners appointed by his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton for settling the claims upon government for supplies to the army, and from his Majesty's wagon office, as preparatory to the evacuation, viz.

"All persons having any claims upon Government for Supplies to the British army, between the 19th April 1775, and this date, are hereby notified, that the Board constituted by his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, for receiving such claims, will not sit for that purpose after the 15th day of September next.

G. TOWNSEND, President."

Now York, August 19. 1783.  
Wagon Office, Aug. 14. 1783.  
Notice is hereby given, that a number of King's Draught and Saddle Horses, Wagons, Carts, Harness, &c. will be exposed to sale by auction every Wednesday, at the Wagon-Yard at Brooklyn, and every Saturday at the Wagon-Yard near Fort Kuyphausen, and continued till all are sold off. Amongst the horses are some very fit for transports. The horses and carriages to be viewed two days preceding each day's sale.

Some time ago, a dissipated young Nobleman, who had squandered away his fortune in the fashionable manner usually adopted by the sparks of the town, made his address to a young lady of vast wealth, and good family connections. After regularly attending her for some weeks, he at length gained so much into her good graces, that she consented to give him her hand in marriage. Accordingly, with the concurrence of all parties, the marriage rites were celebrated with all the splendour and festivity imaginable; and the young nobleman was exulting at the thoughts of attending his fortune, and being able once more to shine in the gay circles. But how much was the new-married lady astonished, when the next morning received a laconic epistle to the following effect:

"MADAM,

"Both our reasons of marriage are obvious. You married me for my title, and I married you for your fortune; and, since the marriage has now been consummated, I beg leave to inform you, that we must part. You may go whither your desires call you, and I shall follow my inclinations.

I am, with respect,

MADAM,

Your Ladyship's

Very dutiful husband,

Friday morning.

Captain Michael Stanhope, who commanded the Lively sloop, which was carried into the Haraah by the prisoners who were on board her, has been tried at Jamaica for his misconduct upon that occasion, and dismissed the navy. It appears that the sloop had a number of American prisoners on board, who, being indulged with too much liberty, found means to seize the arm-chest, and were thereby enabled to overcome the crew. The Lieutenant of her was also dismissed by the same sentence.

The States-General are exceedingly disgusted with the Court of France for having, after seducing them to become parties in the late war, wholly abandoned their interests in the pacific negotiation. It may be naturally expected, that this ungenerous treatment will excite the Hollanders to vehement accusations against their faithless allies, and severely to regret their want of power to avenge the injuries sustained at their hands. But, though these passionate complaints and bitter reproaches will be wholly ineffectual, the cause from whence they originate will, in all probability, for a long succession of years, render the establishment of a cordial friendship between the Republic of Holland and the Court of France, wholly impracticable.

It is reported the deceased M'Kenzie had shewn so much attention to the service in Africa, that the commanding officer made him a serjeant, and then gave him an adjutancy. For some misconduct, however, he was soon after broke and reduced to the ranks, where he was tried for mutiny, and sentenced to receive 1,500 lashes; having found means to escape, he was, on being taken, shot from the mouth of a cannon.

We are assured that M'Kenzie, who was punished in Africa, was formerly a drummer in the guards, and had been twice under sentence of death in Newgate. He was capitally convicted

about two years since for stealing a horse, value forty guineas, from Mr Spenser, and received his Majesty's pardon on condition of serving in one of the regiments at the African settlements.

*Audi alteram partem.* The officer charged with cruelly putting M'Kenzie to death, as it is asserted, was forced to inspect the execution of that fatal sentence, and that, in case of refusal, he would have suffered the same punishment himself.

Mr Poubelle, a surgeon at Paris, died there a short time since of a very extraordinary disease. In consequence of catching cold after a fatiguing walk, all his limbs became more or less painful, and by degrees became bent in different directions. His right leg and thigh were so bent, that the letter adhered to his belly and breast, and his leg was fixed in the same manner to his thigh. His head and vertebrae were stiff and motionless. After his death, on dissection, all the bones were found soft and fragile, and the earthly part of them in a great measure destroyed; instead of sinking, they swam in water. In the patient's life-time, it was remarked, when put into the warm bath, he floated, and required the assistance of two persons to keep him under water. The faculty of physic at Paris consider this complaint as a species of military gout.

A letter from Dutchess says, that about a month ago a Dutch smuggling vessel ran into a creek just above that place, to land their cargo; but, before they had got it all out, a revenue officer having intelligence of it, he and two of his men went and seized the vessel, and going below, to see what the cargo consisted of, the crew fastened down the hatches, and put to sea immediately. The officer's friends gave them over for lost; but, after being absent three weeks and two days, they returned home. They lay the smugglers at first threatened to throw them over board; but, on promising not to interrupt them any more, they landed them at Flushing, from whence they got a passage to England.

The following ARTICLES (says a Correspondent) are too frequently found to be grossly adulterated, viz.

Patriotism—With self interest.

The Ministry—With unnatural coalition.

Parliamentary debates—With irksome prolixity.

Freedom of election—With bribery and corruption.

Opposition—With impudence.

Loyal addresses—With fulsome flattery.

Public services—With private views.

Prerogative—With infatuated ambition.

Independence—With amorous.

Civil liberty—With licentiousness.

Liberty of conscience—With infidelity.

Trade and commerce—With illicit dealing.

Contracts—With fraud and perfidy.

Oaths of allegiance—With mental reservation.

Honour—With unmeaning professions.

Honesty—With affected simplicity.

The church—With pulpit politicians.

Religion—With priest-ratis.

Public credit—With stock-jobbing.

Public spirit—With despatch.

The Law—With clemency.

Physic—With quackery.

Literary composition—With plagiarism.

Truth—With fallacy.

War—With ruinous consequences.

Peace—With profizacy.

History—With tradition and uncertainty.

Poetry—With dulness and jingle.

Tragedy—With rant and scission.

Comedy—With buffoonry and affectation.

Criticism—With partiality and self-conceit.

*Cum multis aliis.*

No Business done this day at Change.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, 34 10.

Ditto Sight, 34 6.

Rotterdam, 33 24. U.

W. I. N. D. A. T. D. B. A. L.

Oct. 33. N. W. 24. S. W.

Agio of the Bank } 5 per cent.

Iren.-I. Holland, }

18 E. WICK ROAD.

We are informed from the best authority, that the accidental fire in the old works of Shieldhill coal-works, near Falkirk, as mentioned in a former paper, is now perfectly extinguished.

Mr WILLIAM NOBLE, who has long been in the practice of teaching, has just taken a convenient and well aired House, to which he enters at the terms of Martinmas next, and proposes to board young gentlemen upon reasonable terms. Those who choose to encourage Mr Noble, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals, education, and diet of the pupils entrusted to his care. Young gentlemen attending the High School, or the University, may have private hours with Mr Noble for Latin, Greek, and French.

Those who are unacquainted with Mr Noble's character, will, by applying to him at his house, now at the foot of the Back-stairs, Cowgate, be referred to gentlemen who will sufficiently satisfy them as to every particular.

Edin. Oct. 29. 1783.

THE BRITISH STATE LOTTERY begins drawing the 17th November. There is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes payable without any deduction. The original tickets, and shares, from a half to a sixteenth, stamped and secured, pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at WHITE and MITCHELL's opposite to the Tron-Church, Edinburgh, on account of Messrs. Richardson and Goudlock, London, remarkable for selling the most capital prizes. At this office, all business respecting the Lottery is transacted by authority of Government, and no where else in Scotland.—Besides the different capital prizes of 20,000l. 10,000l. 5000l. 2000l. 1000l. and 500l. the first drawn ticket for the first twelve days is entituled to 500l. each, the first drawn on the 15th day to 1000l. first drawn on the 19th day to 1500l. first drawn on the 23rd day to 2000l. first drawn on the 25th and 28th days to 3000l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000l.—Schemes at large, containing the present prizes, to be had gratis at the Office.—Letters post paid duly answered.

#### SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND.

Oct. 12. Elisabeth of Dundee, Bowman, from Dundee for Danzick, in ballast.

13. Unity of ditto, Maver, from Peterburgh for Dundee, with flux and iron.

14. Brothers of Greenock, Palmer, from ditto for Port-Glasgow, with ditto.

Nelly of Dundee, Thordton, from Danzick for Dundee, with sundries.

Tibby of Frasburgh, Park, from ditto for Frasburgh, ditto.

Diligence of Bo-nels, Comb, from ditto for Bo-nels, ditto.

Friends of Dundee, Sturrock, from Riga for London, masts.

ELIZABETH, Oct. 14. 1783. Wind W. S. W.

WALTER WOOD.

#### ORKNEY SHIPPING.

REMAIN IN THE HARBOUR, OF STORNIESS.

The shipping mentioned in the last List.

ARRIVED SINCE.

Good Intent of sd for Leith, Houston, from N. Bergen.

Jean of Thrus, Henderson, from Leith.

William of and from Lancaster, Dove, for Hull.

Maria of and from Londonderry, Stevenson, from Christiansfod.

Betty of and for Liverpool, Wilson, from Hull.

Mary of and for Carron, Bell, from Warrington.

Betty of and for Spey, Adamson, from Fort William.

Janet and Anne of Ayr, Macalpin, from Peterhead, for Baysdale.

18 E. WICK ROAD.

The shipping as per last.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, October 28. Melvin Castle, Beaton, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; John, Robson, from St Davids, with coals; Isobel, Dryfable, Torryburn, with coal; Janet, Clerk, from Inverkeithing, with ditto.

Saltex, Countess of Caithness, Sinclair, for Thurso, with goods, &c.

Jean and May, Nucelle, for Alloa, in bals; Betty, Murray, for ditto, with ditto.

ERAT. in the Notice to the Creditors of Alexander Wetherell, on Wednesday last, for Thomas Wood, read "Thomas Hood."

JUST ARRIVED FROM ABROAD.

Where he has been attending a Nobleman of Character

on his Travels.

A YOUNG MAN, who perfectly understands travelling, and the languages spoke on the Continent. The Nobleman with whom he is just arrived will give him an unexceptionable recommendation on the shortest notice.

Any Nobleman or Gentleman who may have occasion for his services, by directing to G. F. at Mr Bayle's French Tavern, will be immediately waited on.

#### SALE OF BROAD CLOTHS, &c.

CONTINUES ON SALE.

AT the shop of Mrs MOIR, opposite to the Cross, her whole Stock in trade, consisting of Superfine Cloths, Second Cloths, Hunters and Forest Cloths; a variety of Silks for vests, Lynseys and Velvetts for riding vests, Florentines, Prince's Stuffs, Lafflings, Stocking-pieces, &c. &c. for breeches. Cocked Hats and Riding Hats; Silk, Thread, and Woolled Stockings; with many other articles in the woollen-draper's business.

As the goods must be all sold before the 11th November next, the prices will be considerably under the first cost. Superfine Cloths, common colours, 15 s. per yard ready money only.

#### PRESERVATION OF GAME.

HIS Grace the DUKE of ROXBURGH being desirous to preserve the GAME on his lands in the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and East Lothian, hopes that no Gentleman will shoot or kill game thereon.—People are appointed to attend to the preservation of the game, who have strict orders to prosecute poachers at the law courts.

#### SALE OF DISTILLERY UTENSILS.

THERE will be SOLD by publick way, at Northfield, near Denby, on Thursday the 6th November next, at noon, the whole UTENSILS of the Distillery there, consisting of a Large Singling and other Stills and Worms, a Copper, and the necessary Tuns, Jacs, and Coolers, a large Horse Mill Steel, and every other article used by a distiller; besides a quantity of MALT and SPIRITS.

For particulars apply to Collector Lees at Stirling, or Mr Corbet Supervisor of Excise at Falkirk.

#### STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by auction, upon Wednesday the 19th day of November next, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon,

I. The Barns of GLENTIRRAN, in the parish of Kippens, within eight miles of Stirling;—lands thereof the Town; valued rent 600 l. Scots; free real rent about 370 l. Sterling.

II. The Farms of MIDDLEFIELD and DOCCOCLES, in the parish of Kippens

## TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,  
THOUGH it is not my profession to write, but to retail  
the writings of others, yet I find the spirit move me to  
hazard some observations on a very good-humoured, sprightly,  
elegant paragraph in your paper of this evening.

The facetious gentleman is pleased to say, that *Yates and his wife* have retired from the stage with 36,000l. or 40,000l. and that they are remarkable for their *comely* appearance, though one is from theatrical dates 70, the other above 60 years of age. 'Tis wonderful so wife a man should be mistaken; but the facts are,

They have not retired with 40,000l.

They have not retired at all.

Theatrical dates do not prove them to be the one 70, the other more than 60 years of age.

In respect to myself, that I am remarkable for my *comely* appearance, that I can (though not worth quite 40,000l.) eat my mutton without an engagement, and yet owe no man any thing, are offences to which I am ready to plead guilty; if comeliness is a sin, Heaven help me, I say! and as to owing no man any thing, in these days when it is the gentlelest thing in the world to *pay* no man any thing, I must even stand trial before a Jury of honest tradesmen, who I dare say will acquit me from the singularity of the case.

In respect to theatrical dates, I have, to be sure, told the obimes at midnight some five and thirty years ago, which, as I find myself just as healthy and alert as in those delightful days, I do not think at all disqualifies me for my general cast of characters, in which I have pleased as good judges as your correspondent; nor is it absolutely necessary that the Miser, Fondewife, Gomez, Don Manuel, Sir Wilfull Witwoud, &c. &c. should have the first down of a beard on their chins; but I will whisper something in the gentleman's ear, that whilst such writers as he are allowed to assassinate honest people in the dark, by abusive anonymous paragraphs, nobody that has mutton to eat will look out for theatrical engagements, but quietly let the Stage fall into that happy state.

"When one Egyptian darkness covers all."

So much for myself, and now for Mrs Yates.

That she is a pretty enough actress, as times go, and by no means uncouth, I willingly allow; but that she is more than 60, or will be these dozen years at least, may bear something of a doubt.

As her first appearance was on Drury-Lane stage, and in the full meridian of its glory, the date is easily ascertained; but to save the gentleman trouble, as he seems a bad calculator, I will inform him it was in Mr Crisp's VIRGINIA, in the year 1754, (29 years ago) and that she was then as pretty a plump, rosy Hebe, as one shall see in a summer's day.

She had the honour (an honour never conferred on any other person) of being introduced as a young beginner, by a prologue written and spoken by that great Master, Mr Garrick, in which the following lines are to the present purpose:

"If novelties can please, to-night we're two—

"Th'o' English both, yet spare 'em as they're new—

"To one at least your usual favour show—

"A female asks it, can a man say no?

"Should you indulge our novice yet unseen,

"And crown her with your hands a tragic Queen;

"Shou'd you with smiles a confidence impart,

"To calm those fears which speak a feeling heart;

"Affit each struggle of ingenuous shame,

"Which curbs a genius in it's road to fame;

"With one with more her whole ambition ends—

"She hopes some merit to deserve such friends."

And now give me leave, Sir, to tell your correspondent a story: On the first coming to England of Signor Trebbi, a certain gentleman paid him a morning visit, and informed him, he was a public writer, and had characters of all prices. "I understand you, Sir," said Trebbi, "and have heard of you: I have no guineas to throw away so ill; but I am a writer too; et voila ma plume!" "This is my pen," showing him a good English oaken towel. Signor Trebbi was so good as to leave me his pen, the only one I shall make use of against malevolence in future, where the writer does me the honour of making himself known to me. I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

RICHARD YATES.

ARRIVED AT GRANGE-MOUTH, lately SEALOCK, Oct. 27. Vine, —, from Archangel, with wheat; Paisley, Duncan, from London, with goods.

SAILED 27. George and Katy, Simpson, from Newcastle, in ballast; Lovely Katy, Primrose, for Kirkcaldy, in ditto.—28. Stirling, Dick, for London, with goods; Sarah, Smith, for Borrestounians, in ballast; Dispatch, Burges, for ditto, with ditto.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE FRIENDSHIP,

GEORGE RITCHIE Master,

NOW lying on the Birth in Leith Harbour,  
taking in goods, and will sail the 10th of November 1783.

N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

A STOUT NEW SHIP,

THE ENDEAVOUR of Dysart,

GEORGE RUTHERFORD Master,

NOW taking in goods for London, and will sail on the 12th of November next.

Has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master, at Mrs Mann's, on the Shore, Leith, or on board the ship.

Sailed this day for HAMBURGH,

THE BRIG EUROPA,

THOMAS TAAP Master,

And returns directly for LEITH.

Any person wanting goods on freight, per said ship, will please send their orders by post.

The ship is confined to Mr James Stephen, merchant in Hamburg.

Not to be repeated.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON Merchant and Tobacconist in Kelso.

In consequence of an interlocutor of the Lord Elliock, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, on the 16th September last, sequestrating the real and personal estate of the said James Robertson, in terms of the late statute, sundry of his creditors met at Kelso, upon the 22d day of September last, and made choice of James Burn writer in Kelso to be interim-factor on said sequestered estate.

The said James Burn, therefore, gives notice, That another General Meeting of the Creditors of the said James Robertson is to be held within the house of Thomas Wilson Innkeeper in Kelso, upon Wednesday the 5th November 1783, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to chuse a trustee or trustees on said sequestered estate; at which Meeting it is entreated, that the whole creditors, or their doers authorized by them, will attend.

## NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JAMES CAMPBELL of Blythwood.

THAT, in the process of Sale and Raking at the instance of the heirs of line of the said deceased James Campbell, the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, by interlocutor of the 26th of June last, of new ordained the whole creditors to produce their respective interests against the 12th of November 1783, and in the mean time to depone upon the verity of their debts; and, for that end, renewed the commission to any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the bounds where the creditors reside, or the commission shall be executed, to take the creditors oaths on the verity of their debts; and that between the said 5th of November 1783, and assigned the said day for reporting to the Lord Ordinary, —Of which that public notice is given.

C. H. CALLENDER, Clerk.

## BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THAT, to be exposed to public roup and sale, within the Custom-house of Fort-William, upon Wednesday the 12th of November 1783, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

### FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

1294 Gallons of Brandy.

The conditions of sale to be seen at the said Customhouse on the morning of the day of sale, and on the day immediately preceding, at customhouse hours.

TO LET,  
THE HOUSE and GARDEN at Fountainbridge lately possessed by Mr James Jackson, and formerly by the late Mr David Spence, consisting of a large parlour, a good kitchen, a pantry, back kitchen, with two good cellars, on the ground floor.—In the second storey, a large dining room, four bed rooms;—three good rooms in the garret for children and servants; with several other conveniences, which make it a commodious house for a large family.—

For particulars, apply to Mr James Spence, at the Bank of Scotland, or Mr Walter Biggar, at Siennes.

## MIDDEN-STEADS TO LET.

INTIMATION is, hereby given, That, upon Tuesday November 11th, there is to be LET, for one year, viz. to November 11th 1784.

THE MIDDEN-STEADS upon the Lands of Orchardfield, east side of Cattle-barns. The terms to be known by applying to John Ross at the place, of which the present occupiers will please take notice, and have the ground cleared betwixt and that day, as then their fiances will be let to others unless retaken.—If more accommodations are wanted there is room.

## TREES TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD at PANMURE, in the county of Forfar, a considerable number of Full-grown BEECH TREES, many of them fit for being keels and capstanes of coasting vessels, and are within the distance of three or four miles of a port from whence they can be shipped.

The trees are all marked and numbered, and will be shown by David Chalmers gardener at Panmure, to whom, or to William Leslie clerk to the signet at Edinburgh, any person or persons desirous to purchase a part or the whole of the timber marked, may give their proposals, betwixt and the first day of February next.

Not to be repeated.

## To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THESE TWO SHOPS, fronting and entering from the High-street, south side, Luckenbooths; as also, the Large Ware-room, lately possessed by Mr Gough merchant, which has another separate entry by a stair from the Street. The room is about 28 feet long, from east to west, and about 18½ feet broad, with proper vents for the convenience of a dwelling house, or public office of any kind.

For particulars, apply to John Dundas clerk to the signet, or Mr William Butter Wright.

At a General Meeting of the Association for procuring a more exact Observance of the acts of Parliament for regulating and improving the FISHERIES in the TWEED, and the Rivers and Streams running into the same, passed in the years 1771 and 1775, were enacted for the best purposes, and contain clauses and regulations highly beneficial to every person concerned in the said river.

2. That the execution of these acts of Parliament has, to the great loss of the proprietors in the said river, been most shamefully neglected.

3. That an exact observance of them would prove beneficial to the proprietors and to the public, by increasing the number of salmon in the Tweed.

4. That, till within these two years, the complaints relative to the fishing in certain hours prohibited by the acts, for the benefit of the fisheries in the upper part of the river, have been equally well founded with the complaints relative to the fishing in close time.

5. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the committee named at the first general meeting, held at Cornhill on the 27th day of December 1783, for enforcing a more regular execution of the acts, have, at a considerable expence, for these two years past, prevented the fishing from ten o'clock on Saturday night to two o'clock on Monday morning.

6. That the destroying of salmon from the 10th day of October to the 10th day of January, and the destroying of the salmon fry in the months of April and May, have already materially injured, and may in time prove the utter ruin of the fisheries in the Tweed.

7. That the infringement of the statutes, by taking salmon in close time, is the more unpardonable, and ought to be the more strictly guarded against that the fish taken in that season are not only of little value, but a most unwholesome food.

8. That the salmon taken in the river Tweed since the year 1776 are greatly short of the usual number, owing probably, at least in part, to the above transgressions of the statutes.

9. That these resolutions be printed in the Edinburgh, Newcastle, and Kelso newspapers, for the public information, and as an inducement to Magistrates to concur heartily with the Association in their exertions for enforcing the acts of Parliament in question, on the spirited execution of which depends the preservation of a valuable property, and from which, it is hoped, the country may in the end derive great advantage.

By Order of the Meeting,

EDWARD WILLOBY,  
Town-Clerk of Berwick upon Tweed.

## BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THAT is to be SET, by public roup, for one year after Martinmas 1783, in the Council Chamber, on Wednesday the 5th November next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The CUSTOMS of the Lawn Cloth, and Flesh Markets, and Tallow Trop Weighage.

The CUSTOMS of the Poultry and Bread Markets, and Veal Boards of the City of Edinburgh.

AS ALSO, for such number of years as shall be agreed upon.

The Lands of BRUNTSFIELD LINKS, or FOREBOROUGH MUIR, as presently possessed by William Bainholder in Edinburgh.

The LINKS of SOUTH LEITH, as presently possessed by David Waugh holder in Leith.

The articles of roup to be seen at the City Clerk's Chamber.

## FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO be LET for 26 years, or such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday 1784.

The Farm of PRESTON WEST MAINS, lying in the parish of Buncle and county of Berwick. This farm consists of about 620 acres, whereof above 400 acres is dry low-lying ground, situated on the banks of the water of White-water, which furrows three sides of the farm, and is a sufficient fence for sheep, the other side is mostly inclosed. A great part of the ground is adapted for turnips and part of it has been limed within these three or four years. It is well sheltered, hath plenty of water for inclosures, and is free of all burdens, such as thirage, tythes, &c.

Thomas Bell farmer at Preston East Mains, or Andrew Jardine there will show the farm, and proposals for the same may be made either to Robert Ainslie at Ferry Dell near Dunfermline, or to James Walker writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

## TO BE LET,

A BLEACHFIELD, situated in a populous

manufacturing county, with the Machinery and Utensils thereto belonging, and a Lint-mill, and Barley-mill, and Ground adjoining, well sheltered and inclosed, with a south exposure consisting of four to eight acres; with a large convenient Dwelling-house and offices. From its large command of spring water, brought from a considerable distance in pipes, it is reckoned peculiarly fit for bleaching light fabrics, such as long lawns, cambrics, or fine linens, thread or worsted stockings; and from the number of houses, a large manufacture of such two last articles might be carried on there to great advantage. It is in the neighbourhood of coal, and if more spring water is wanted the what is already brought in, two other springs can be added at a trifling expence. The dwelling-house is large and commodious, with large and convenient offices, and is pleasantly situated among very thriving plantations, and in every respect a convenient and desirable place to live in. For further particulars, apply to Andrew Stael writer in Edinburgh.

## SALE OF HOUSES AND LANDS,

In the Neighbourhood of Stirling,

UPON Saturday the 13th of November next, 'twixt the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon, within the house of James Alexander maltman in Bannockburn, there will be exposed to sale, by the Trustees of Mr Murray of Murrayfield,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS TENEMENT of HOUSES, Cellars, Malt-barn, Kiln, and Offices in the village of Bannockburn, lately built, and handsomely finished by Mr Murray of Murrayfield deceased, all in good order and condition: AS A1.80, The Lands of MURRAYFIELD EASTER and WESTER, the inclosure called the NEWLANDS, and the Reversion of the Tack of WALKERHILL, yet current for 44 years, all lying contiguous and adjacent to said house in the parish of St Ninians, and county of Stirling, within two miles of that city, most agreeably and conveniently situated on the Edinburgh turnpike road. The Lands are all in good heart, and remarkably well inclosed and subdivided. Access to Murrayfield may be had immediately after the sale, and to the other lands at Martinmas 1784.

The progress of wrights, and measurement, with the articles of sale to be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling; and the lands and houses will be shown by James Alexander in Bannockburn.

## SA